APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CAPTURING AN EVENT OR COMBINATION OF EVENTS RESULTING IN A TRIGGER SIGNAL IN A TARGET PROCESSOR

This application claims priority under 35 USC §119(e)(1) of Provisional Application Number 60/434,121 (TI-34660P) filed December 17, 2002.

Related Applications

U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34654), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SYNCHRONIZATION OF TRACE STREAMS FROM MULTIPLE PROCESSORS, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34655), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SEPARATING DETECTION AND ASSERTION

OF A TRIGGER EVENT, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI- 34656), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR STATE SELECTABLE TRACE STREAM GENERATION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34657), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SELECTING PROGRAM HALTS IN AN UNPROTECTED PIPELINE AT NON-INTERRUPTIBLE POINTS IN CODE EXECUTION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda and Krishna Allam, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34658), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REPORTING PROGRAM HALTS IN AN UNPROTECTED PIPELINE AT NON-INTERRUPTIBLE POINTS IN CODE EXECUTION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34659), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR A FLUSH PROCEDURE IN AN INTERRUPTED TRACE STREAM, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34661), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CAPTURING THE PROGRAM COUNTER ADDRESS ASSOCIATED WITH A TRIGGER SIGNAL IN A TARGET PROCESSOR, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent

Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34662), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD DETECTING ADDRESS CHARACTERISTICS FOR USE WITH A TRIGGER GENERATION UNIT IN A TARGET PROCESSOR, invented by Gary Swoboda and Jason L. Peck, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34663), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFICATION OF A PROCESSOR RESET, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent (Attorney Docket No. TI-34664), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFICATION OF A PROCESSOR DEBUG HALT SIGNAL, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome, Lewis Nardini and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34665), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFICATION OF A PIPELINE FLATTENER PRIMARY CODE FLUSH FOLLOWING INITIATION OF AN INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE; invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34666), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFICATION OF A PIPELINE FLATTENER SECONDARY CODE FLUSH FOLLOWING A RETURN TO PRIMARY CODE EXECUTION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the

present application; U.S. Patent Application (Docket No. TI-34667), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD IDENTIFICATION OF A PRIMARY CODE START SYNC POINT FOLLOWING A RETURN TO PRIMARY CODE EXECUTION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U. S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34668), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IDENTIFICATION OF A NEW SECONDARY CODE START POINT FOLLOWING A RETURN FROM A SECONDARY CODE EXECUTION, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34669), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFICATION OF A PAUSE POINT IN A CODE EXECTION SEQUENCE, invented by Gary L. Swoboda, Bryan Thome and Manisha Agarwala, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34670), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR COMPRESSION OF A TIMING TRACE STREAM, invented by Gary L. Swoboda and Bryan Thome, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; U.S. Patent Application (Attorney Docket No. TI-34671), entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACE STREAM IDENTIFCATION OF MULTIPLE TARGET PROCESSOR EVENTS, invented by Gary L. Swoboda and Bryan Thome, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application; and U.S. Patent Application (Attorney

Docket No. TI-34672 entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR OP CODE EXTENSION IN PACKET GROUPS TRANSMITTED IN TRACE STREAMS, invented by Gary L. Swoboda and Bryan Thome, filed on even date herewith, and assigned to the assignee of the present application are related applications.

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the testing of digital signal processing units and, more particularly, to the detection of events in a target processor that result in the generation of a trigger signal. The trigger signal events must be related to the program execution and transferred to a host processing unit for test and debug purposes.

2. Description of the Related Art

As microprocessors and digital signal processors have become increasingly complex, advanced techniques have been developed to test these devices. Dedicated apparatus is available to implement the advanced techniques. Referring to Fig. 1, a general configuration for the test and debug of a target processor is shown. The test and debug procedures operate under control of a host processing unit **10**. The host processing unit **10** applies control signals to

the emulation unit **11** and received (test) data signals from the emulation unit **11** by cable connector **14**. The emulation unit **11** applies control signals to and receives (test) signals from the target processing unit **12** by connector cable **15**. The emulation unit **11** can be thought of as an interface unit between the host processing unit **10** and the target processor **12**. The emulation unit **11** must process the control signals from the host processor unit **10** and apply these signals to the target processor **12** in such a manner that the target processor will respond with the appropriate test signals. The test signals from the target processor **12** can be a variety of types. Two of the most popular test signal types are the JTAG (Joint Test Action Group) signals and trace signals. The JTAG signal provides a standardized test procedure in wide use. Trace signals are signals from a multiplicity of junctions in the target processor **12**. While the width of the bus interfacing to the host processing unit **10** generally have a standardized width, the bus between the emulation unit **11** and the target processor **12** can be increased to accommodate the increasing complexity of the target processing unit **12**. Thus, part of the interface function between the host processing unit **10** and the target processor **12** is to store the test signals until the signals can be transmitted to the host processing unit **10**.

Referring to Fig. 1B, the operation of the trigger generation unit **19** is shown. At least one event signal is

applied to the trigger generation unit **19**. Based on the event signals applied to the trigger generation unit **19**, a trigger signal is selected. Certain events and combination of events, referred to as an event front, generate a selected trigger signal that results in certain activity in the target processor such as a debug halt. Combinations of different events generating trigger signals are referred to as jobs. Multiple jobs can have the same trigger signal or combination of trigger signals. In the test and debug of the target processor, the trigger signals can provide impetus for changing state in the target processor or for performing a specified activity. The event front defines the reason for the generation of trigger signal.

In the test and debug of the target processor, part of the test apparatus monitors conditions within the target processor. Typically, monitored conditions are selected by the user. As a result of the monitoring, when the selected condition is identified, an event signal is generated. This signal or a combination of event signals are applied to a trigger unit. When the appropriate event signal or combination of event signals are applied to the trigger unit, a change in the operation of the target processor results. For example, the trigger unit may initiate a interrupt, a debug halt, or some other activity. The reason for the change in the operation of the target processor is frequently necessary to perform the test and debug analysis.

A need has been felt for apparatus and an associated method having the feature that the events resulting in the generation of a trigger signal can be identified. It would be yet another feature of the apparatus and associated method to provide for the identification of the target processor events leading to the generation of a trigger signal. It would be yet another feature of apparatus and associated method to identify the instruction in the code that resulted in the generation of the trigger event. It would be a still further feature of the present invention to transfer the identity of the instruction generating the trigger signal to the host processing unit for analysis.

Summary of the Invention

The aforementioned and other features are accomplished, according to the present invention, by providing a capture register having at least one position coupled to each possible event signal. When an event signal (or signals) is generated, the event signal is applied to a trigger generation unit and to the associated position(s) in the capture register. When the event signal(s) generate a trigger signal, the trigger generation unit also applies a control signal to the capture register. The capture register can then store an indicia of the event signal(s) in an associated location (or locations) and apply the signals stored in the capture register to a read bus, the transmitted signals identifying the event(s) resulting in the trigger signal. The contents of the capture register can then be transferred to the host processing unit for analysis by JTAG or other methods. Similarly, the contents of the program counter that resulted in the generation of trigger signal are stored in a second register after a delay resulting for the delay in the execution of the related instruction. The contents of program counter are stored in the second register after a delay resulting from the execution of the instruction and in response to a control signal from the trigger unit.

Other features and advantages of present invention will be more clearly understood upon reading of the following description and the accompanying drawings and the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A is a general block diagram of a system configuration for test and debug of a target processor, while Figure 1B illustrates the function of the trigger unit.

Figure 2, a block diagram of the apparatus for storing the event signals that result in the generation of a trigger signal.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of apparatus for storing the contents of the program counter related to the generation of the trigger signal according to the present invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

1. Detailed Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 has been described with respect to the related art.

Referring to Fig. 2, a block diagram of the apparatus for capturing the identification of the events resulting in a

trigger signal is shown. A plurality of target processing unit and test and debug components can provide an event signal under preselected conditions. The components generating event signals include a state machine **210** (determining the state in which the target processing unit is executing code), counter zeros unit **211** and **212** (determining when a preselected condition has been met), an auxiliary event generating unit **213** (providing an event signal for a predetermined condition of the target processor), and comparators **214-217** (for identifying program counter generated events). Each of the components providing event signals are coupled to a particular input terminal of trigger generating unit **19** and to an associated location in the capture register **22**. When an event signal or preselected combination of event signals is identified by the trigger generation unit **19**, an appropriate trigger signal is generated. Along with the trigger signal, the trigger generation unit **19** generates a control signal. The control signal results in the storage of the applied event signals in the capture register **22**. The contents of the capture register **22** can be applied to a read bus **23** and subsequently transferred to the host processing unit for analysis.

Referring to Fig. 3, a block diagram of the apparatus for storing the contents of the program counter related to the generation of a trigger signal is shown. As in Fig. 2, the state machine **210**, the counter zero units **211** and **212**, the

auxiliary event generator **213**, and the comparators, **214** - **217**, in the presence of preselected conditions, generate event signals that are applied to the trigger generation unit **19**. In response to a preselected event signal or combination of event signals, the trigger generation unit **19** generates a trigger signal. The trigger signal causes a predetermined response by the target processor. In addition, the trigger generation unit **19** provides a control signal. This control signal is applied to register **32**. The contents of program counter are applied through a delay line 35 to the register 32. In response to the trigger control signal, the program counter contents are stored in the register 32. In response to a control signal, the contents of register 32 can be transferred to the host processing unit.

2. Operation of the Preferred Embodiment

In analyzing the operation of target processing system, it is important to know the events that result in the change in operation. The present invention captures an identification of the events that result in the change in operation, e.g., the transition to and interrupt service routine. These events are captured only in the event that an actual trigger signal is generated. Upon the generation of a trigger signal, signals specifying the events causing the trigger signal are stored and can be transferred the host processing unit for analysis. In addition, it is

necessary to determine where in the program execution the trigger signal occurred as well as the events that resulted in the generation of the trigger signal. The contents of the program counter are the best indication of the state of program execution at the time of the trigger signal. However, because of the pipeline delay (and, if present, a pipeline flattener delay), the events that result in the generation of the trigger signal are the result of instructions that began execution before the delay. Consequently, in order to correlate the events causing the trigger signal with the appropriate instruction identified by the program counter, the delay is added in the instruction applied to the register. In this manner, the target processor events resulting in the generation of a trigger signal and the related position in the instruction execution can be identified transferred to the host processing unit for analysis.

While the invention has been described with respect to the embodiments set forth above, the invention is not necessarily limited to these embodiments. Accordingly, other embodiments, variations, and improvements not described herein are not necessarily excluded from the scope of the invention, the scope of the invention being defined by the following claims.